# THE COURTS.

The Tweed One Million Suit Again in Court.

Motion to Vacate the Order of Arrest or Reduce Bail.

Argument on the Motion and Decision Reserved.

There was another sharp legal tournament vesterday, though a brief one, in what is known as the "one million" suit against William M. Tweed. It arose on the motion to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the bail. Mr. Dudley Field appeared for the motion and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham in opposition.

Mr. Field, who opened the argument, began by stat-ing that a suit of the same title was brought against Mr. Tweed in April, 1872; that he was arrested on the 22d of June following and the bail fixed at \$3,000,000; that while under arrest in the first suit he was arrested on the 8th of October ensuing in the present suit; that the ball in the latter suit was fixed at \$1,000,000, and that he is now in prison. In the first action the complaint alleged a conspiracy between Tweed and Watson to defraud the city d county through procuring false and pretended claims against the county to be set up, allowed and paid; that this conspiracy was entered into on May 4, 1870, that this conspiracy was entered into on May 4, 1870, and continued until May 13, of that year, during which time they caused to be paid upon warrants drawn upon the Broadway National Bank \$6,000,000, which they converted to their own use. In the present suit a similar conspiracy is alleged to have been entered into between the same parties, beginning on the 18th of July 1870, and continuing till the 23d of August ensuing, during which \$933,640 are alleged to have been in like manner fraudulently obtained from the Treasury. After this preliminary maternam he insisted that the entire claim of the planning during the period named has merged in plaintiffs coring the period named has merged in the first suit. In the first suit a motion was made to compel the plaintiffs to set forth their claim in plaintiffs during the period named has fareged in the first suit. In the first suit a motion was made to compel the plaintiffs to set forth their claim in as many distinct causes of action as there were distinct warrants. This motion was denied and upon appeal the order of denial was affirmed by the General Torm. He cited the decision given by the General Torm. Which, as he claimed, showed that the present action is similar to an action on a running account. He next eited the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the appeal to that Court, showing that the latter tribunal refused to disturb the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, on the question of the Supreme Court, General Term, on the question of the Supreme Court, General Term, on the question of the Supreme Court, General Term, on the distriction. The papers showed that four other suits had been brought against the defendant upon the same matters, one by the county, one by the city and two by the people. In the first he was held to bail in \$1,000,000. That action failed, as the plaintiff's claim was discontinued. In the second he was arrested, and was now in prison owing to his inability to give bail in \$3,000,000. Why should additional bail of \$1,000,000 he exacted in this action? The judge who granted the order acted only on the papers before him. On this motion the other suit, the fact of the defendant's imprisonment, the enormous bail demanded, then the impossibility of his escape owing to those facts, were brought to the Court's attention. Why should he he held to bail in pling on order after order of arrest, for the purpose, not of securing the party's attendance, but obviously for the purpose of punishment and vexation? In criminal cases, upon a zeries of indictments of like nature, when heavy bail was required and given upon one indictment, but small, almost nominal bail was required appears and on the rest. This was the case in respect to the numerous indictments, thirty five or so, against this defendant. It was time that the system of bail

or the bail reduced to a norminal amount.

Mr. Peakham, in reply, urged that there was nothing new in the points raised, further than that they had all been disposed of in other suit. He made a strong point of the fact that the defendant made no denial of the allerations in reply to the conclusion strong point of the fact that the defendant made no domal of the allegations in reply to the conclusion drawn in the former case that he intended to run away. A judge, through good nature, reduced Combolity ball to \$500,000 and in twenty-four bours Connelly was gone. That Tweed was secured by one ball in the \$6,000,000 suit was no reason why be should not be held in another and different case, where he is charged with taking six specified sums of money from the city. As to bringing numerous suits, that, he said, was precisely what he intended to do, and he added that he hadn't half begun to bring all that he was entitled to bring.

and he added that he hash t has been and he added that he hash that he was entitled to bring.

Mr. Fredt said the object was plainly to punish by civil suits one man, while there were others standing around hable to actions and who were not harassed like his chest.

At the close of the argument the Judge took the parameters his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Jy Judge Donohue.

Matter of Hyner; Jourean vs. Jourdan; Nooggrath vs. Lalor; Douglas, &c. vs. Giass; matter of Sharpe, Patterson vs. McCunn; matter of Hynes.—Granted.

Matter of Bowman —Order granted.
Matter of Goodwin; Clough vs. Borst; Mudge vs. Hofman.—Granted. Momorandums.
Bartiett et al. vs. Ernstein.—Motion granted.
Purdy vs. Schlessinger; Waters vs. Crawford; Cacoll vs. New York City Cigar Manufacturing Company.—Motions demed.

er vs. Miller; Broadway vs. Eigner. - Motions de-

nied, without costs
Peck va. Borst.—Motion denied, Memorandum.
Hadover Bank vs. Lomerverth.—Affirmed.
Republic Fire Insurance Company va. Weaver; Jung
vs. Wagstaff.—Memorandum.
Beyer vs. Hans.—Motion granted; order to be settled

On motion. Union National Bank vs. Rupper.—Denied. Kampen vs. Kanpen.—Referred back to the referee of further proofs. (See memorandum.)

Frost vs. Van Loon.—Belauit opened on the terms

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Townshend vs. Townshend; O'Donnell vs. Kerr et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs. (See opinions.)

Weitzen vs. St. Faul and Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Order granted.

Grant vs. Baker.—Pindings and decree signed.

COMMON PLEAS - SPECIAL TREM.

Vance vs. Baldwis; Venno vs. Pratt.—Motions denied. Memorendums.
Morrissey vs. O'Brien et al.—Motion denied.
Salomon vs. The Congregation Binai Jeshurun; Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Byrno; Beck vs.
Beck.—Applications granted.
New York Life Insurance Company vs. Hall et al.—
Applications granted and reference ordered.
Morgan et al. vs. Hammerstein et al.—Motion
granted

Bruce vs. Bruce.—Memorandum.

By Judge Leew.
Wehle vs. Haviland et al.—Proposed case and excep-

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. By Judge Freedman.
Fletcher vs. Clark et al.—Pleadings must be handed

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

William A. Butler, one of the directors of the Manu facturers and Builders' Bank, was yesterday appointed by Judge Donobue receiver of the bank. He was re-

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday Surrogate Hutchlogs denied the motion made by Mr. Booth, of Brooklyn, Long Island, to open the probate of the will of Otis Dyer, admitted to probate last December. The dehial was on the ground that if Booth had wished to contest the will be would have been present pefore the will was admitted, and that his absence at that time led the Surrogate to believe that he had withdrawn all

opposition.

A judgment was obtained not long since by Hugh O'Rorke against Deputy Compireder Earle for \$1,403 12. He assigned this claim subsequently to Rhody Gallaher, who recently moved before Judge Donolue for an order compelling Mr. Earle to appropriate a portion of his year's salary toward the payment of this judgment. This notion lailed, however, it being shown that Mr. Earle's whole salary was required for the support of himself and family. Another modition, for the appointment of a receiver, was made yesterially and granted, and the latter has now brought suit to ascertain the condition of Mr. Earle's Shancial affairs.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donobuse, there was quite an extended argument grow, ing out of a dispute as so the lease of Terrace Garden. It appears that Obarles Schwariz leased the place to Charles P. Wood, T. P. Devecux and others, who took possesion. The leaser subsequently endeavored to dispossess them, and the laster got a temporary injunction. It was claimed that the lease had never been executed, and the proper remedy was an action for damages. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision,

the cook, a young negro, named George Ross, told nim that he was to be a passenger on the return trip of the boat and asked the assistance of the cook in carrying some barrels on board. The latter declined to bein Going ashore on the following day, however, for a walk about the city, in which he was a total stranger, and while sirolling around was approached by the same man, who, on this occasion, induced him to give his assistance in carrying the mythical parcels. Stopping in front of a liquor store on Broadway, Kelly duplayed what appeared to be a bank bill for a large amount and, remarking that he had no change with him, requested the loan of \$20. Ross replied that he him, requested the loan of \$20. Ross replied that be would require some security for his money, whereupon Mr. Kelly handed him several coins which bore the semblance of \$10 gold pieces. The young negro pulled out a roll of buils to select the \$20 asked for, and Kelly seeing that the lad had more money than he had supposed, handed him several more coins and betrowed the entire amount, \$50. He instructed the lad to hold the pieces and wait outside the door while he made his purchases. After jinging the pieces some time the lad's suspicious became aroused and he asked a gentleman what was the value of the coins. He learned that they were nothing but brass counters. Pushing into the store he found that Mr. Kelly hal slipped through a side door and disappeared. The lad returned to his yessel with the worthless pieces Jinging in his trowsers pocket. His vessel sailed on the following day and he, of course, could do nothing toward the recovery of his money. Fourteen days later the Montgomery resturned to New York and Ross started ashore to seek the man by whom he had been duped. He saw him in one of the streets adjacent to the Battery, but he fellow saw him too, and made off. Not at allaliscouraged, when the vessel returned on her text trip the cook started in search of him again. This time he found him promenading the Battery, probably in search of another victim. Hoss, with the assistance of a friend, selzed him and gave him into the custody of an officer. He was arraigned for trial before Recorder Hackett yesierday, and, being convicted, was sont to State Prison for five years.

FIRED FOR KREING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Richard Hohen, proprietor of a liquor store at No. 105 Chanl street, was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and was committed in default of \$600 line.

STEALING AIRGUNS.

Ray Krafts was arraigned for trial on the charge of having stolen from the shooting gallery of J. Strauss, in Chatham street, two sirguns. He was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for two years imprisonment in State Prison a ld require some security for his money, whereupon

November 12, and years.

Thomas F. Stanley, a lamp manufacturer, sixteen years old, who resided at No. 56 Eighth avenue, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years on his own admission that he had, on the night of the 9th inst, broken into the dwelling of John Ebers, of No. 331 West. Pourth street, and carried away 500 eigars of the value of 423.

Fourth street, and carried away our eights of \$25.

John Toby, twenty-three years old, residence No. 104.
Hester street, was sent to State Prison for three years on his pleading guilty to an indictment charging that he, in company with one John Hill, did, on the night of the 17th inst., steal a pocketbook containing \$22 from the person of John Zehner, of No. 67 Willett street, while the latter lay asieep in a doorway in Rivelaction street.

ngton street.

Anton Fugen, a butcher, of No. 192 Canal street, Anton Fugan, a butcher, of No. 192 Canal street, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking into the shop of Caspar Stengel, No. 133 Perry street, on the 25th of last mouth, and stealing therefrom property worth \$6.75. He was sentenced to imprisonment in State Prison for five years.

Patrick O'Conner, jointly indicated with Walter MoNell for breaking into the luquor saloon of Thomas Eagan, No. 69 Mott street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Perstendiary for three years.

John Laughron, fifteen years old, who lived at No. 33 Monroe street and "did not work at ali," pleaded guilty on an attempt to peck the pocket of Henry Abronds, of No. 18 Cherry street, while the latter was standing on his front step on the 16th of filts month, and was sent to the Peniterdiary for three years.

his front stop on the form of this month, and was sent to the Peniteritary for three years.

David Murphy, a stone outter, agod twenty-one, who lived in Seventy-second street, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

John Brady, a pedler, twenty-one years old, living at No. 2:1 Fast Sixty-third street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sont to State Prison for eighteen months.

Inceny, and was sont to State Prison for eighteen months.

John Bradley, a tinsmith, aged twenty four years, who hyedin Fifty fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, pleaded guilty to a charge of farceny from the person, preferred by Rudolph Bretsch, of No. 128 Union street, Brooklyn, who complained that Bradley attempted on the night of the 11th inst. to rob him of a pocketbook containing \$10.75. Two years in the State Prison was the sentence.

Feter Risggarty, of No. 279 Mott street; John Derry, of No. 11F director street, and John Haggerty, of No. 208 East Thirty-eighth street, all pleaded guitty to burglary in the third degree, and were sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

James Riggins pleaded guitty to the charge of stealing a pair of trowsers, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Henry Voas was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for stealing \$50 worth of clothing from Bosa Reakel, of No. 33 Allen street, on the 7th of November.

## TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Bixby. A BEAL ESTATE BROKER IN TROUBLE.

Bernard Guinsberg, a real estate broker residing at No. 120 East Seventy-fourth street, was arraigned on complaint of Mrs. Mary E. Russell, charged with fause The complainant resides at No. 466 Canal street. Mrs. Russell owned a house and lot in Mount Vernon, Westchester county, valued at \$5,000. There was a mortgage of \$1,700 on the property. In Septomber last she met Guinsberg, and wishing to exchange her property for some in the city she negotiated with him. Guinsberg said he owned the house and lot No. 320 East Seventy-fourth street, which had a double mortgage thereon for \$10,500, and other liens amounting to \$2,100. Other than these, Guinsberg stated, in his deed of conveyance, the pryperty had no encumirances. Notes for \$475 were made out by both parties before the deeds of conveyance were signed. The note of Guinsberg was made payable in twelve months and the other in six months. Mrs. Russell now alleges that the property in Seventy-fourth street was mortgaged for \$2,500 more than Guinsberg said it was at the time the transfer was signed, and she charges him with fraud. Guinsberg was held in \$2,500 built of answer. change her property for some in the city she ne-

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Harry Goldstein, of No. 1,871 Fourth avenue, was charged with perjury. The complaint, which is made by Gustav Jaretztiel, of No. 123 Franklin street, states that in December last the prisoner swore before Justice complement) had stolen from him (Goldstein) two promissory notes, one for \$2,600 and one for \$300, Jacob Jacobs of No. 259 West Thirty-second street, testified that Goldstein offered him \$10 to falsely swear that Jarctziel had admitted stealing the notea. Goldstein was held in \$500 to answer.

WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT. Before Judge Morgan.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE. William Brown was caught stealing a pair of pantaons from his employer, Mr. Witzinskie, of No. 423 Hudson street, and clothing to the amount of \$120 having been missed, he was held in \$1,000 to answer.

TOO PREE WITH THE PISTOL. Dr. John Bott, having quarrelled with Joseph J. Walsh while drinking at the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, drew a revolver and fired at him. The ball only hit Walsh's coat. Dr. Bott was held for

The ball only hit waish's coat. Br. Bott was held to trial in \$3,000 bail.

Thomas Jamison attempted to levy blackmail on Mr. Newman, of No. 26 Maiden lane, by representing that his son, a married man, had a difficulty with an adress, and offering to settle it for \$250. Being arrested immediately after the receipt of \$90 in marked bills, given him by police advice as part payment, he was held in \$1,000 ball to answer.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. Before Judge Kasmire.

A YOUNG GIRL LED TO RUIN. Elizabeth Brady, the keeper of a house of bad character, was charged by Adolph Theil with inveigling his daughter Ross, aged sixteen, into a life of shame and getting her married unlawfully to a hanger-on of the ouse. Rosa appeared as a witness for the prosecuwines. Nosa appeared as a witness for the prosecu-tion and told the story of her enticement by some women into the house and the bogus marriage. A number of girls, under eighteen years of age, dressed in Eastern costume, were also arrested in the same house. Elizabeth Brady was held for trial in default of bail, and the young girls were given the choice of go-ing either to prison or to some house for reformed women.

#### FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT. Before Judge Murray.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL. Calhoun Wood, a son of Fernando Wood, appeared as complainant in a case of attempted blackmail. William Kirk, of No. 146 East 127th street, was the defendcountries and the latter get a temporary injunction. It was alleged that in August last Kirk forged the possess them, and the latter get a temporary injunction. It was alleged that in August last Kirk forged the possess them, and the latter get a temporary injunction. It was alleged that in August last Kirk forged the possess them, and the proper remedy was an action for damage. Judge Bonohue took the papers, reserving his decision, agent in the action of some troubles that were alleged in the note to exist between her and Mr. Wood. Five hundred dolings was demanded. The money being refused him, Kirk kell, treatening violence against Mr. Wood. Those threats having been repeated at various times and remewed demanded only the protection of the Court. The defendant admitted delivering the letter, but said he did not how what its contents were and denied that he demanded any money on her behalf. He was formerly a livery stable keaper. He says he holds Mr. Wood's dant. It was alleged that in August last Kirk forged

note for the price of a horse, and that his visits to Mr. Wood were principally in reference to the payment of this debt. Witnesses on both sides being absent the prisoner was locked up till this morning.

POLICE COURT NOTES. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday James Carlin, of Morris street, was held to answer for having on Thursday night, in company with an unknown man, in Vestry street, assaulted and attempted to rob Gasper J. Sage, of No. 430 East Eighteenth street.
William Martin, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, was held to answer a charge of embezging from the company sums to the amount of \$46.73.

MRS. MERRIGAN TO BE AGAIN TRIED. Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan, who has been twice tried again to be arraigned before the Kings County Court of Over and Terminer. She was last tried in July, 1875, before Judge Fratt, the jury diasgreeing, as in the former trial. The accused was then admitted to bail, and is now residing in Brooklyn with her husband and child.

#### THE LOADER CASE.

The counsel for Joseph Londer states that a commission will be appointed by Judge Henry A. Moore, of the Kings County Court, on Monday next, to visit Mont-clair, N. J., to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richards.

A RAILROAD CONTRACTOR'S TROU-BLES.

John McAndrews, the contractor for the construction of the tunnel of the Delaware and Lackawanna Rati-road, in Jersey City, was brought up for examination yesterday, on the charge of an atrocious assault on one of the laborers named Martin Stanton, who insisted on having all the wages due him. One of Stanton's eyes was almost thrust out by an umbrella in McAndrewa' hand, and it was feared he was dying on Thursday night. The attending physician stated yesterday, how-ever, that he will recover. The examination was, there-fore, postponed till the injured man can appear in court. About 100 suits are being instituted by laborers in the tunnel against McAndrews for the recovery of wages long due.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CRIME VISIT RANDALL'S ISLAND-THE RESULT OF THE IN-VESTIGATION.

The Assembly Committee on Crime visited the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, yesterday, and after a tour through its several departments, took considerable testimony regarding its management.

Edgar Ketchum, President of the institution, first testified. He referred to its general workings, and the duties of the several standing committees; showed how the history of every inmate is recorded in the books kept for that purpose, and the manner in which the indenturing committee discharges the responsible duties imposed upon it. The wit ness also, upon being questioned, spoke in regard to the non sectarian character of the religious instruction; the Bible is freely used and the Christian religion taught. The ministers of any and all croods could talk to the inmates, and have been invited to do so. The nature of the punishment inflicted upon the disobedient, unruly and vicious was gone into fully, and the records of all such cases are found correctly noted in a book kept for the purpose. The strap is frequently and the rattan occasion ally used. Investigations once or twice had been held upon the reports that punishment of great severity was dealt out to the more violent, but all such rumors and reports were found to be groundless. The hours of work, study and general recreation were also explained. The boys have more time now than when the shoe contracts existed, but still are kept comparatively busy in printing, wire working, sieve making, knitting and hoopskirt manufacture, the motive power being supplied by steam. The boys are thus engaged, while the girls are in the laundry and making clothes with the aid of sewing machines. Many of the inmates, in the time of the shoe contracts, had been able by overwork to make considerable money, which they had put late the savings bank, and the managers hope that this state of things will soon again be in progress by work done in the printing department. Great difficulty is experienced by having those over sixteen years of age sent to the institution. Something should be done to prevent this in the future as it is fearful that matured criminals, as many are found to be, should be let loose in such a place. The expenses of the institution were then referred to. Last year there was received from various kources \$111,527.62, being less than na 1873. For ten years past the earnings of the inmates have been equal to forty-three per cent of the expenses. Mr. Ketchism's testimony was exhaustive and clear upon every point. upon the reports that punishment of great severity was

point
Israel C. Jones, Superintendent, then testified, but
there was but little that was new elicited. He went
into long dotail of the work performed by the immates,
their hours in achool and what persons had charge of
them and could inflict punishment. The health
of the institution was excellent generally, though
at this time about twenty of the immates have the
measles slightly. The number of sick at one time was
in great excess of many years past. Mr. Jones' testimony was of a very satisfactory nature and showed
the institution to be conducted in the most admirable
manner.

At this juncture Mr. Townsend, counsel to the committee, went into the depar ments where the boys and girls were at work and selected one of each, who were called before the committee. Being examined fully they had nothing to complain of, were well treated, got enough to eat and now could read and write, though before being sent there they were ignorant of these acquirements. Evarything went well with them, but yet they didn't care to stay longer, the reasons being with the boy "because he couldn't see the city," and the girl because she "wanted to get home and see her mother oftener." All parents are allowed to see their children once a month, and friends may do so upon the request of parents.

upon the request of parents.

Chaplain Charles H. Smith also testified and gave in brief the character of his teachings to the immates. As he expressively put it, "I believe them good for anybody in any denomination." The committee returned to the city pleased with their visit, and from appearances were well satisfied that the House of Refuge is an institution worthy of

SECRET SOCIETIES AT PRINCETON.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The despatch from Princeton in yesterday's HERALD announcing the dismissal of twenty-two college students for belonging to secret societies, in violation of an old rule of the college, was read with grave concern by many New York parents whose boys have been placed under the care of President McCosh and his most rigidly orthodox associates They naturally wondered if their sons' names were in Professor Atwater's list of boys who had been adjudged guilty of misdemeanors which required their dismissal, and if such should prove to be the case they were anxious to know what would be the action of the Board of Trustees in the matter.

For the purpose of possibly settling this last question a HERALD reporter called last evening upon the Rev. Dr. William Adams, of this city, of the Union Theological Seminary and one of the most eminent members of the Princeton College the most eminont members of the Princeton College Board. He received the reporter with marked courtesy, and declared that the Hanald's despatch had given him his first notification of Professor Atwater's summary order of suspension against the offending seniors, and that he had received no intimation that a special meeting of the (rustees was to be held. In fact, no had not even been made aware that there was a rule

special meeting of the trustees was to be heid. In fact, he had not even been made aware that there was a rule of the college against the formation of students' societies, secret or public, until he saw it so declared in the Herrico. It must, he was sure, be a very old rule, certainly framed before he became a trustee, for it had been, so far as he knew, a dead rule since his official connection with the college.

In response to an inquiry as to his opinion of the seriousness of the offence committed by the students in having joined the college societies, and in having declined to retire from them when directed to do so by Professor Atwater, he said small troubles were seemingly unavoidable in college life, and that unless really serious the best course is that which gives the least necessity for unpleasant publicity. It was clear, even in his more guarded responses, that, stornly rigorous as he is on theological questions, he has still a well defined belief that "boys will be boys," even when they are aufficiently good to be students of Princeton, which in his opinion is saying a great deal for a young man, and that with such students the milder course is, in a large majority of cases, the best, and by far the most satisfactory in the ond. Concerning the gravity of the offence counfitted—if an offence it should prove to be—he could not at present form an opinion, not having all the facts before him, but he seemed to feel certain that wisdom would rule in the end, and that, too, perhaps, without even a necessity for calling a special meeting of the trustees to take action in regard to it. The Doctor did not seem to think that it would be made necessary to call the trustees together on the subject at all.

## THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

The agent of the General Transatiantic Company has received a telegram notifying him to cause the company's steamship France, sailing to-day (Saturday) from New York to Havre, to call at Plymouth for passengers. This call both ways, from Europe and the United States, has been in contemplation for some time, and the telegram implies that it is now a settled fact.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Michael Roth, aged forty years, of No. 555 Second

JOHN SCANNELL'S TRIAL.

THE CASE DRAWING TO A CLOSE-THE EVIDENCE CONCLUDED-ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF THE

The trial of John Scannell, which was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, is rapidly trawing to a close, and will probably be concluded to day. There was the usual attendance of spectators, and considerable interest was manifested in the result of the trial. All the counsel engaged in the case were promptly on hand, Judge Barrett taking his seat on the bench at half-past ten o'clock.

Before the trial was resumed motions were made to Judge Barrett for a stay of execution in the case of John Dolan, who was convicted for the murler of Mr. Noe, and also in the case of Jacob Standerman, who murdered Louisa Lieberman for refusing his offer of marriage. The Judge dented both motions.

The first witness examined in the Scannell case was John Murphy, who deposed that Thomas Donohue was a dangerous man. This opinion was founded on the fact that in a pre-vious affray Thomas Donohue tried to shoot They had been carousing all night after the organization of a political club, and the police were subsequently compelled to interfere. Donohue asked the witness to go into the yard and fight a duel.

Counsel for the defence desired to offer corroborative testimony, but the District Attorney intimated that the truth of the testimony would not be questioned.

TESTIMONY OF RALPH L. PARSONS. Dr. Ralph L. Parsons, examined by Mr. Beach, testified that he had for many years been connected with the New York Insane Asylum. He described at length the nature of diseases of the mind, reference being made to the symptoms in Scannell's case. Insanity, he said, could not exist without physical affection in the brain, and the theory of moral insanity without such an affection of the brain was a fallacy; the only method of determining whether the brain of a living man was diseased was to observe the symptoms; science afforded no way of more direct examination; in order to determine whether a homicide was the result of a diseased mind or of aroused passion it was necessary to inquire into the man's previous life and conduct, aided by personal observation; for instance, if a sudden and great change had taken place importance should be attached to it; insanity may be produced by intense sorrow or by long brooding over a real or supposed grievance; the intellectual faculties were not necessarily destroyed by insanity, and in many cases were not even impaired; occasionally lunatics reason, and sometimes with remerkable skill and vigor; it was difficult to judge of the sanity of a man by a single act, taking the fact by itself; the effort of a man to escape after the commission of a homicide should not influence judgment as to his insanity; homicidal tendencies were often capriciously shown, especially in cases wherein there was an emotional element in the dis-

were often capriciously shown, especially in cases wherein there was an emotional element in the disease; what is known as melancholia was usually attenued by mental depression, sleeplessness, restlessness, attonuation and a sottled, sad expression of countonance; although lunatics occasionally reason logically, they often argue from false premises; they often argue from false premises; they often argue from the make deductions reasonable in themselves; it is common for lunatics to believe that reverge for real or fancied wrong was just, and there may exist an irresistible impulse to do what the person knew to be wrong, the will power being weakened. In response to Mr. Beach, who, in putting a question, described the incidents surrounding the case of Scannell, the witness, assuming the hypothesis, stated that the prisoner was lusane at the time he shot Thomas Donohue.

Counsel asked whether such a confinement as Scannell had endured in the Tombs would tend to induce receivery of montal balance, and the witness responded in the affirmative. He also stated that improvement in his mental and physical health, as shown by the prisoner in this trial, ought not to affect a judgment of bis previous condition of mind.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rollins the witness stated that the did not regard spiritualists as insane, although there might be a delusion; a clear and intelligent statement of symptoms enables an expert to judge of a person supposed to be insane, but of course a personal examination of Scannell; what might ladicate insanity in one person might not so show it in another; there was nothing in the testimony to indicate that Scannell did not know the wrongfulness of his act in shooting Donohue; lunatics having homicidal propensities usually kill persons against whom they have no desonable resontment—frende, strangers or whoever happened to be present at the time; yot they might act upon motives such as would influence sane people; as a general thing maniacs were likely to forget the resontments which they en

get the resentments which they entertained when they were of sound mind.

In cross-examination the witness stated, in reply to Mr. Rollins, who put a hypothetical question in reference to the prisoner, that, as nearly as he could think, taking the facts as Mr. Rollins had presented them, there was not sufficient evidence upon which to base an opinion that the prisoner was insane; but the vital points were lacking upon which to form a judgment. In reply to Mr. Beach the witness stated that monomaniacs were often perfectly rational upon every subject except the one affected by their delusion, the insane trait being occasionally unrevealed in their ordinary conversation.

ary conversation.
At this stage the Court took the usual recess.

TESTIMONY OF DR. WILLIAM SHINE.

Dr. Shine, examined by Mr. William F. Howe, testified that he was the Deputy Coroner at the inquest on the body of Florence Scanbell. The actions of the prisoner on that occasion were remarkable, his manner being very violent. He saw him subsequently at Long Branch, and at one of the hotels there he trod on soveral ladies' dresses without being aware of what he was doing I remember the occasion of the post-mortem examination of Florence Scannell; the prisoner's demeanor was exceedingly strange and he had to be removed; witness subsequently met the prisoner, and, in the course of conversation, he was persistent in asserting the fact that his brother still lived; evidences of jaundice were strongly noticeable in the prisoner and his acts generally seemed to be irrational; from the observation of witness the prisoner appeared to be issane.

The witness was briefly cross-examined, and the defence closed.

REBUSTING TESTIMONY.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY. emptyring the time of time of

at the station house when the prisoner was taken there; he saw him kneel down and heard him state that he would be revenged.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and a recess

he would be revenged.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and a recess was taken for twenty minutes.

Mr. Beach addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. In the course of an eloquent and forcible appeal the learned counsel contended that the homicide was justifiable, because, when the decased and the prisoner met in Johnson's pool room, the latter apprehended danger, and in self-defence shot the person he considered to be his dangerous fee. When the counsel alluded to the theory that in the fracas which occurred in Donohue's saloon the prisoner accidentally shot his brother the accused became overcome with emotion said had to be removed. Counsel submitted that at the time of the shooting of Donohue the prisoner was insense, and insisted that the evidence clearly pointed to that fact. Shortly after six o'clock a recess was taken.

The Court resumed its session at soven o'clock, when Mr. Beach again addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He contended that the evidence clearly pointed to his insanity at the time of the shooting of Donohue, and cited several authorities in support of his argument.

At nine o'clock the Court adjourned until this mora-

## CORONERS' CASES.

Catherine Burke, aged eighty-one years, of East 112th street, who fell down stairs a few days ago, died yesterday morning from injuries received in the fall. light at No. 214 avenue A, where he lived, on November 6, and received injuries from which he died yesterday.

The sudden death of the following persens were reported at the Coroners' office yesterday:—Thoodore Hanley, aged 58 years, a native of Iroland, at his restance, No. 506 Tepts avenue; Joseph Shipang, aged 58 years, native of the United States, at No. 53 William street, where he was employed as porter; John Keliv. t, where he was employed as porter; John Kelly 37 years, a native of Ireland, at his residence, No. aged 37 years, a native of Ireland, at his residence, No. 239 Monroo street, Catherine Fisher, of No. 179 Madison street, aged 20 years, native of the United States.

Mrs. Fisher's husband loft the house soon after the death of his wife and has not been seen since.

## A MODEL POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Quinn, of the Eighth precinct, was placed on trial yesterday before Commissioner Matsell on a charge of attempting to shoot a citizen named O'Halloran at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue on the 28th ult. According to the testimony of Captain Ward and others, of the Twenty-second precinct, Quinn was playing eards in a saloon, and fought with O Hailoran, when Quinn's pistol was discharged. Quinn said it was his day off duty, and the pistol was discharged by accident. The next day Quinn was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, and held in \$3,000 bail. The testimony for the defence yesterday was that Quinn was not the aggressor, that his pistol was accidentally discharged, and that he was not broatcated. The case was referred to the full Board for action.

## POLICEMEN DISMISSED.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Patrolmen George W. Floyd, Thirteenth precinct, and Patrick Michael Roth, aged forty years, of No. 555 Second avenue, attompted suicide yeaterday morning by taking the department, the former for insubordination and the Rose areas. He was good to Belleville financial. THE INTERNATIONAL COMING REGATTAS.

PROPESSIONAL AND AMATEUR CONTESTS BETWEEN THE CLUBS OF THE WORLD-THE PROSPECTUS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1875. One of the interesting adjuncts of the Exhibition of 1875 will be the athletic sports, and among these none will be more attractive, both to the general public and to those especially interested, than the international rowing contests, if they are conducted upon the scale proposed by the Regatta Committee. This committee, which is composed of mombers of the Schuyikill Navy clubs, have just decided upon the general arrange-ments for the regattas. The Executive Committee of the United. States Contennial Commission have ap-proved of the plan adopted; the principal boating clubs of the country have offered to co-operate, and if the invitations sent to European oarsmen are accepted and there is little doubt but they will be-there will be no reason why we should not expect to witness in 1876 the finest series of rowing races over seen in this country. The Schuylkill Navy course is one of the best in the United States, and it would be a pity if the opportunities it so invitingly offers should not be taken advantage of during our Centennial Exhibition.

Among the foreign clubs which have already offered their participation are said to be the Dublin University crows, the Royal Chester, of Liverpool; the Paris row ing clubs, from the French capital, and several organizations from London. It is premature to speak of this, however, as the prospectus of the Regatta Committee, which is given below, has only just been published and the official invitations to the rowing associations of the world are only just about being sent. An executive committee of rowing men from different parts of the country and from abroad and of the leading public spirited citizens of Philadelphia will shortly be an-

The following circular explains the plan and Scope of these aquatic sports:-

these aquatic sports:—

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.

Among the athletic sports that will be held during the Exhibition will be a series of boat races on the Schuylkill River—a broad, beautiful stream, renorally acknowledged among rowing men as one of the finest rowing courses in Amorica, having high banks on each side and in full view of the Exhibition Buildings.

The races, while under control of the United States Centennial Commission, will be under the management of the Schuylkill Navy, a bosting organization composed of nine clubs, whose boathouses are on the east bank of the river, within Fairmount Park. The leading boating organizations of the country have consented to co-operate.

to co-operate.

The Schuylkill Navy has been in existence since 1858,

The Schuylkill Navy has been in existence since 1858, and has given a number of open regatias; and from its past record and the experience of its members in conducting races we have abundant guarantee that this series of regatias in 1876 will be most successful.

The Schuylkil Navy, besides furnishing quarters for the boats of visiting crews in their own boathouses, purpose erecting temporary boathouses in the park, and will thus be enabled to accommodate all who may accept this invitation to take part in the races.

Arrangements have been made to hold the following races:—

accept this invitation to take part in the races.

Arrangements have been made to hold the following races:—

First—An International race will be held, open to all regularly organized boat clubs throughout the world, to be rowed in accordance with the rules of the National Amateur Rowing Association of the United States; the prizes to be a piece of plate each for fours, for doubles, for pairs and for single scalls, and, in addition, modals to be presented to each man rowing in the race, to be gold for the winning crew, for the second crew of silver, and the remainder of bronze.

Second—An International College race for four-cared shells will be held, the prize to be a piece of plate, with a gold medal to each member of the winning crew; open only to undergraduates.

Third—An International Graduates' race will be held for four-cared shells, open only to graduates of colleges or universities; the prize being a piece of plate, and a gold medal to each member of the winning crew. No person will be allow to row in both the International College race and International Graduates' race.

Fourth—Professional races will be keld, open to all crews throughout the world, for four-cared and single scull shells for suitable pures, the amounts of which will be announced by the list of May, 1876.

The races will be held between 20th of August and the 15th of September, and the carries shall be closed on July 15.

An entrace fee of \$25 will be charged for fours; \$15

The races will be held between 20th of August and the 15th of September, and the entries shall be closed on July 15.

An entrance fee of \$25 will be charged for fours; \$15 for pairs and doubles and \$10 for singles. This fee will be returned to all boats starting on the races, and is demanded as a guarantee of good faith in making the necessary arrangements for properly housing the boats of the entering crews.

The amateur races will be rowed in heats one and a half mile straightaway. The professional races will be rowed three miles, one and a half miles and return.

Besides the above prizes the "Jury on Howing" of the United States Centennial Commission, who will have an oversight of all the races, will award the diploma and medal of the commission to the victors.

The National Amateur Rowing Association will hold their annual regatta over the same course (the National) either previous to or immediately after the above international races.

The following definition of an amateur corsman, with the required pledge, will be strictly enforced for all entries in the regatta:—

The president or presiding officer and secretary of each club entering either of the amateur races or regatta controlled by the Schuylkill Navy, will be required to certify on honor, in writing, that each member of the crew entered is strictly an amateur and is not paid, directly or indirectly, for his services, either by place, emolument, or office, as a member, or by reason of his being a member of the club; that he "does not enter in open competition for either a stake, public or admission money, or entrance fee, or compete with or against a professional for any prize, and has never

in open competition for either a stake, public or amission money, or entrance fee, or compete with or against a professional for any prize, and has never taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood, or has been employed in or about boats or its manual labor on the water."

A. Krumbhaar, Philadelphia Barge Club, Executive Committee National Association, chairman.

E. S. Miles, University Barge Club.

W. R. Tucker, Ludine Barge Club.

G. W. Parker, Quaker City Barge Club, Executive Committee National Association.

F. W. Murphy, Pennsylvania Barge Club.

Isaac Bedichtmer, Malia Boat Club.

H. R. Barnburst, Crescent Boat Club.

B. P. Barnburst, Crescent Boat Club.

JAMES M. FERGUSON, Commodora.

JOHN HOCKLEY, Jr., Vice Commodere.

JONATHAN GILLINGHAM, Secretary,

The laws of boat racing of the National Association are those under which those races will be rowed.

## PIGEON SHOOTING.

At a pigeon shoot at the Azeton Works, New Jersey, on Thanksgiving Day, 8 birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 14 oz shot, coverned by English

rules, the	following	was th	e score	-:					
-Campbell.		******		1	11	1 1	1.1	0	0
Shangle	********			1	11	1 1	. 0	0	1-
Chapin	*******			0	11	1 1	1	1	12-
Rouse									
Coulson									
Greig	******		*****	9		0 1	0	1	0-
Greig	********		*****	4	O.	T	11	0	0
	FLEI	ETWC	OD	PA	RK.				

The trotting sweepstakes anhounced to come off at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon were postponed on account of the weather. They will be trotted to-day should the day be clear.

TROTTING IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA COURSE, Nov. 23. - TROTTING VS. PACING .-Match-\$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in har-

A WALKING MATCH.

W. Crawford's Basil Duke (trotter).... 1 2 Time, 2:36—2:35—2:35 ¼—2:37 ¼—2:37.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 26, 1875. A. Harriman, of Auburn, won the fifty mile walk against G. P. Avery, of this city, who gave out on the thirty-eighth mile. Harriman made the fifty miles in ten hours and twenty-six minutes.

SPORTING NOTES.

Principal winning jockeys in England, compiled from the Racing Calendar, and calculated to November 12

PRICERRIAG Conce.			
	Mounts.	Lost	Won
Archer, F	564	401	16
Constable, H	286	217	- 0
Goator, J	208	149	- 5
Bruckshaw, T	236	170	- 6
Newhouse, W	284	210	. 5
Woedon		176	- 5
Cooke, G	193	147	4
Cannon, T		153	4
Glover, T		248	
Fordham, G	141	100	- 1
Wood, C	190	151	8
Webb, F	124	90	8
Morboy		200	9
	1	- more	

Reuter's telegram, dated Melbourne, November 10, says:-"At the races here to day the Melbourne Cup was wen by Wollowat. There were 80,000 spectators on

was won by wollowal. There were 80,000 spectators on the course."

While running in the Great Lancashire Handicap, November 12, at Liverpool, Woodman of Arden slipped up near the canal bridge and threw his jockey (Cutler), who with difficulty extricated one of his feet from 3 slirrup, after borng Gragged a raw yards. Portunately the lad sustained no injury, but the horse dashed into the canal, and was with difficulty got out. But not withstanding his ducking, Woodman of Arden succeeded in winning the Bentiuck Weiter, for which he started at 10 to 1.

Cambyses has been sold, the price, it is said, being £000. The horse left Newmarket on November 9 for Gormany, where he is destined for cross country sport. The pigeon shooting at Monaco will commence at the end of Docember, and meetings will take place twice a

AN INTERESTING ESSAY UPON THE PASTIME BY MB. BERGH-ANOTHER MEET TO TAKE PLACE. Should the weather be at all favorable the fox hunt. proposed for next Monday will doubtless be a Donohue will add several new and valuable hounds to his pack, and preparations have been made for the removal of the top rails of the fonces in the hunting ground. Some half dozen prominent New York gentlo-men have determined to take part in the hunt, and in the event of a soft day a Jersey fox will have to run pretty lively to save his caudal appendage. The hunt will begin at sunrise.

week, Economys and weenesdays, from January 3. The grand international matches will be held on January 15, 22, 25, 25, 28 and 29, the Grand Prix de Cloture in March, the shooting closing in April.

FOX HUNTING.

BERGH ON FOX HUNTING.

Mr. Henry Bergh has written to Mr. Thomas F. Kin ney, President of the New Jersey Society for Preven. tion of Cruelty to Animals, calling his attention to the

indulgence in fox hunting. He says:-

tion of Cruelty to Animals, calling his attention to the indulgence in fox hunting. He says:—

This impudent and aggressive relief to indelence is of aristocratic lineage, and to the feeble mind of the average London Club man, in parlicular, prosents great attractions; first, because it is of very high "ton," and second, that it exposes his perfumed body once a year to the semblance of physical exposure.

An REPLANATION TO JERISKYMEN.

I don't know whether the frugal and industrious people of New Jersey quite understand this elegant innovation; but, in a low words, it is this:—On agiven day a number of habitual idlers issue from their do nothing abodes and meet at a stated locality in close preximity to what is termed a "tap," or, in American phraseology, a "sample room." The convention, all mounted on borses, and, having imbibed sufficient air and liquid, starts for an open field, followed by a numerous pack of hounds, which locality, on being reached, a terrified fox is oberated from a box, and the dogs, horses and men scamper pell mell after the miserable animal. Now, the fox exercising that cunning "for which he is distinguished, generally takes that route where his pursuors can do the most damage to hedges, gardens and crops, the consequence being that those noble "sportaneni" usually leave behind them an irregular track characterized by its widespread dovastation. Sufficient injury having been done to the farmer and the landlerd, the precious pack of men and hounds return to their usual covers, dragging slong a wretched fox as a trophy, and the following day the sporting papers paint the "daring and exhibitariting scene" in glowing colors, just as the "Hackensack hunt" was done. It is almost superfluous to add that a "high old time" usually terminates these "meets," whereat meat is of secondary consideration.

The presence of the police, or, failing which, then by the aid of some switer travelling agent, known to and feared by certain other malefactors, who practice tree sporting proclivities in the night

A CARD FROM JAMES T. KING.

HIS EXPLANATION OF THE TIMES LIBEL SUIT. NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 26, 1875. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your issue of to-day, in some editorial comments on recent libel proceedings instituted by myself against the editor and publisher of the Times, you misstate certain facts, which presents the case unfairly to the pubhe. As you say, "It seems very clear that the editor, as an honorable member of the profession, would be only too glad to make amends for any wrong that he might do a citizen." I now appeal to your sense of justice to make this correction in my behalf.

On the 29th day of November, 1873, my attention was called to an article in the Times, commenting on was called to an article in the Times, commenting on the alleged division of the firemen's funds, in which I was accused of participating. Immediately on reading that article I wont to the Times office, and saw the person in charge of that journal, and requested a correction, at the same time explaining to him that the check in question was received for a real estate sale. Finding no correction the next day I retained Mr. Heary Nicholl to prosecute. That gentleman informed me that he personally knew the editor and publisher of the Times, and suggested that he would see these gentlemen and obtain a correction from them. He subsequently called upon them and submitted documentary proof of the falseness of the charve, and relying on the premise of retraction I suffered the matter at that time to die out.

Recently, when the accusation was again repeated with some additional lies of a local character, I promptly resorted to the remedies the law affords every citizen, with no desire to attack "the liberty of the press," but merely to punish the slanderer and nail the slander. I am not "the stool pigeon" nor "the dummy" of Mr. John Kelly, nor any one clas, and that gentleman has nothing whatever to do with these proceedings.

It seems strange that the press will lend itself to the defence of the robbers of character when it is prompt to condemn the flichers of property.

In conclusion, I beg to roler you to my card, published in your issue of the 1st inst., in which all the transaction is fully explained, which card the Times refused to publish unless paid for as an advertisement. Respectfully yours,

FIFTH AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK the alleged division of the firemen's funds, in which I

FIFTH AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK

I have read with much interest your admirable and timely editorials on the subject of "Our (Fifth) Avenue," which should be the pride of our citizens, to make and preserve as the representative street of

America, and whose architectural decorations may not be excelled by those of any thoroughfare in the world. And while this feature is already assured by the munificence, taste and enterprise of dividual owners of the property, an equally important element of success is the wise and prompt decision of the people in favor of macadamizing the roadway or paving it in such other mather as experience has shown to be the best material. Nor can it be denied that even though the first cost may exceed the price of a plaster or wooden pavement its adoption would ultimately be a positive economy.

cost may exceed the price of a plaster or wooden pavement its adoption would ultimately be a positive economy.

Our own experiments with macadamized roads in the Central Park and observations of the durability of the same material employed to such manifest advantage abroad attest the fact of its excellence and adaptability to the purpose named.

Firth avenue should be to New York what the Avenue des champs Elysões is to Paris or the Ringstrasse is to Vienna, and, aside from its attractiveness as the great thoroughfare to the great Park, it should also be to the citizen and the stranger a pleasure drive and promenned, forming a picture of national life and securing it to generations to come.

The admirable condition of the drives in our beautiful Park is pleasing evidence of the ability of the Commissioners to maintain them at a standard of excellence strongly suggestive of the propriety of increasing their territorial supervision and powers to include that section of the avenue from Twenty-sixia or Verty-second street to the upper end of the Park, and under which admiration the character and movement of vehicles could be regulated as in the Park proper, so as to exclude objectionable traffic, which should properly seek parallel streets, preserving to the Park and its tributary avenue that restriction and regulation of travel so essential to completeness and success of the whole. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

New York, Nov. 26, 1875.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1875. MASKED ROBBERS ON THE RIVER.

A gang of masked robbers on Thursday evening surprised the crew of the schooner Joseph Wooley, anchored off Hunter's Point, found their way to the crew's quarters, placed revolvers at the head of every man on board, demanded all his valuables, and, after thoroughly ransacking the vessel, coolly rowed ashore. The following are the details of this startling deed of river piracy, as told yesterday to a Henaub reporter by the commander of the pillaged schooner, Captain J. M. Quinn :--

J. M. Quinn:—
I anchored my schooner on Thursday night opposite
Hunter's Point. No one was on the lookout. At about
eleven o'clock P. M. the crew and myself retired, and
were soon asleep. I was suddenly aroused, and immediately leaped from my berth, but no sooner had I done
so than a revolver was placed at my head and I was
told if I dared to uter a sound I would be instantly
killed. There was a lamp burning in the cabin, and I
could see that the man before me was a powerful, heavy
set fellow, his body wrapped up in a cloak, and his
face concealed with a black mask. I saw soveral
other persons upon dock, all of whom were armed
with pistols or knives. "Why do you come here?" I
asked. "We come," said the leader of the gang, "to
demand your money and all other things of value that
you have on beard. It is seldom that we venture
upon an expedition such as this, but

you have on board. It is soldon that we venture upon an expedition such as this, but we are presented with. You can either retire to your borth or fall dead at my foot." While the leader was speaking his associates, one by one, came down the companionway and stationed themselves at the bunks of the startled crew. There was not one of my men who was not guarded. Several others came down into the cabin. They ripped open the sea chesta and took from thom all the money and valuables. They then wont through the pockets of all the men. All articles of clothing on board which they wented they also gathered up until everything of any value in the cabin was in their hands. After they had done this they prepared tog. The leader came to me, as I was lying in the bunk to which he had driven me and said, "You've done a sensible thing, old fellow. It was good for you done taken. We were on board of your ship before any of you were awake and he who dares poke his head

[CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.]